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PART I.

Notifications by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

GENERAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 100. *The 30th June* 1874.

The following Bye-Law having been approved by the Chief Commissioner is published for general information :—

No. 2—48.—Persons afflicted with loathsome or infectious disease are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any articles of food either in the markets or bazars of the Cantonment, under a penalty, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one rupee for the first and a like sum for each succeeding offence.

No. 114. *The 24th June* 1874.

The following General Orders by the Government of India are re-published for general information.

The 25th February 1874.

FURLOUGH RULES.—*No.* 171 *of* 1874.—The Furlough Rules of 1868, as revised by various subsequent decisions, are re-published for general information: and in future this General Order shall ordinarily be referred to in any matter depending on those rules. The rules previously in force will be designated, as heretofore, the Furlough Rules of 1796 and 1854.

The following G. G. O. are cancelled prospectively from the 1st January 1875:—
G. G. O. No. 630* of 1869 (1st clause.)
G. G. O. No. 627† of 1870.
G. G. O. No. 613‡ of 1871.

2. These rules are applicable to all officers who, on the 1st July 1868, belonged to the several Indian Staff Corps, or to the Indian Army, and who have elected, or may elect, to adopt them: officers of the British Army who entered the Staff Corps after that date are of course subject to them.

Rules apply to Officers of Staff Corps and Indian Army.

In regard to the periods of leave of absence during which appointments may be held, and in regard to the increased allowances, they are also applicable to officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, late of the Indian Army, holding permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature, and to such officers of the Engineers of the Imperial Establishment as may be permanently employed on the staff in India.

Also to Officers of R. A. and R. E., late of Indian Army, when holding permanent non-regimental appointments.

But should an officer of the British Service, holding such permanent staff appointment, be allowed to proceed on leave under circumstances which, by these rules, would involve loss of appointment, he cannot take leave under them, but simply as a British Officer holding no appointment.

3. These rules are not applicable to officers on the Invalid or Invalid Pension Establishment, even if previous to their transfer they should have elected them, being intended solely for officers on the effective list.

Do not apply to Invalid Officers.

4. They are not applicable to Regimental Officers generally of the British Service, whether formerly belonging to the Indian Army and now in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and new Line Regiments, or on the old Line Establishment: nor are they applicable to officers of the British Army holding staff appointments the tenure of which is limited to five years, except in the sense in which the Rules of 1854 were made applicable, *viz*, as regulating the amount of absentee allowance to be granted to such officers holding staff appointments, when they are absent on furlough on medical certificate.

Nor to Regimental Officers of the British Service, even though formerly of Indian Army.

Only partially to Officers of the British Service holding 5-year appointments.

Officers of the British Medical Staff are not entitled to this advantage.

Do not apply to Officers of the British Medical Staff.

5. They are applicable to Officers of the Royal Engineers on the Imperial Establishment, who are employed in the Public Works Department, or who are receiving a staff salary as on the fixed establishment of the Sappers and Miners; these will count service towards furlough from the date of their arrival in India.

Apply to R. E. Officers on the Imperial list holding permanent non-regimental staff appointments.

These Officers, therefore, and other Royal Engineer Officers of the Imperial list on permanent staff employ under the Government, will be entitled to a furlough of two years after eight years' service in India, or at the expiration of one year from the date of their return (for a second tour of service in India) on the completion of the prescribed home service after the first period of seven years' service in India.

* Madras G. O. G. 29th June 1869, No. 235.
† Do 28th June 1870, No. 199.
‡ Do 25th July 1871, No. 186.

The English rate of pay of his rank only will be passed to such an officer during this leave; but on his return to India for a second tour of service, the difference between that pay and "Furlough Pay" will be admitted to him; and, if he should not return to India, his passage money to England will be paid to him.

Pay allowed them during furlough.

Royal Engineer Officers on the Imperial Establishment, who are merely doing duty with, or attached to, the Sappers and Miners, but not on the fixed establishment and drawing staff salary, will, in regard to these rules, be on the footing of Regimental Officers of the British Service—see preceding paragraph. If however, they afterwards accept staff employ, they also will count their service for furlough from the date of arrival in India.

Rules apply to R. E. Officers of the Imperial list on the *fixed staff establishments* of Sappers and Miners.

6. Officers of British Regiments who may join the Staff Corps, can count as service towards furlough all their military service in India, provided that half of it (in no case less than four years) shall have been passed in the Staff Corps. But any leave to England they may have taken during service so counted will be reckoned as furlough already taken. Officers of the British Service who formerly belonged to the Indian Armies are exempted from the above proviso.

Previous service of Officers of the British Service who join Staff Corps, how reckoned towards furlough.

7. These rules apply also to all Warrant Officers holding Veteran or Honorary Commissions, who may elect them; the period of service qualifying for furlough being calculated from the date of the attainment of a Commission. They will receive during furlough half their total receipts, calculated as laid down in Rule V, but without any reference to a minimum or maximum rate. Warrant Officers not holding Commissions can obtain furlough under these rules only on medical certificate.

Rules apply to Warrant Officers with Honorary Commissions.

Their pay.

Warrant Officers without Commissions can take furlough on medical certificate only under these rules.

Such furlough may be for two years with retention of appointment and half of the aggregate allowances; but any extension of such leave (which will not be granted for more than one year in excess of the two years), or any leave taken within less than three years from the date of last return to duty, will be on "English furlough pay." [See Note to para 9.]

8. Every Warrant Officer who attained warrant rank before the 19th February 1869, and who has not made his election, will be required, on the first occasion of his applying for leave out of India, to state whether he desires to take the leave under these rules, or under those previously in force applicable to Warrant Officers, *viz.*, G. G. O. Nos. 518* and 531† of 1854, G. G. O. No. 1559‡ of 1857, and subsequent orders. That election will be considered final.

Warrant Officers who were so before 19th February 1869, to elect on first applying for leave.

Those who became Warrant Officers after 19th February 1869 are subject to these rules, and cannot elect any of the previous rules.

Leave on medical certificate on Indian pay and allowances to places eastward of the Cape, as allowed to Commissioned Officers under the Furlough Rules of 1796, is not in any case admissible to a Warrant Officer.

These rules respecting Warrant Officers apply to Honorary Assistant Surgeons and Warrant Officers in the Medical Department.

Rules apply to Medical as to other Warrant Officers.

9. The term "Furlough Pay" having now a changed and two-fold signification, in all future orders and references "Furlough Pay" will be understood as the half Indian salary within the prescribed limits specified in paragraph V of these Rules, converted at the rate of exchange fixed by the Secretary of State for the official year, whilst "English Furlough Pay" will represent the rates heretofore allowed to the several grades as English pay under the Rules of 1796 and 1854.

Meaning of "Furlough Pay" and "English Furlough Pay."

* Madras G. G. O. 26th May 1854, No. 126.
† Do 9th June 1854, No. 134.
‡ Do 24th December 1857, No. 414.

NOTE.—Where in these Rules English furlough pay is mentioned as that to which an officer is to be restricted, the rates laid down in paragraph 11 of G. G. O. No. 69,* dated 22nd January 1868, and (for Medical Warrant Officers) paragraph 22 of G. G. O. No. 550† of 1868, are to be understood as intended in the cases of Warrant Officers.

"English Furlough Pay" of Warrant Officers.

RULES.

I.—The distinction, with respect to allowances, which has been hitherto drawn between furlough on private affairs and sick leave, is abolished, both kinds of leave being included under the general term *furlough*; provision, however, being made for the obtainment of furlough under medical certificate without all the restrictions applicable to furlough when taken without medical certificate.

Assimilation of allowances on furlough on private affairs and medical certificate.

II.—Leave taken under the rules now prescribed will not involve forfeiture of appointment, except in the cases herein specially provided for.

Officers of the Staff Corps and local Indian Service, and Officers on the General List, can retain their appointments during *all* leave of absence granted by competent authority. But their pay during such absence will be the same as they would obtain under these rules had this exemption from forfeiture of appointment not been granted.

Certain Officers retain appointments during *all* leave duly granted.

III.—The Rules now prescribed do not affect the provisions of Act XXXIII of George III, Chapter 52, Section 70;** but an absentee cannot retain his appointment and draw absentee allowances, except under the Rules now prescribed. Nor do they affect the regulations by which General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades can only obtain limited periods of leave without forfeiting their commands.

Absence from India for more than 5 years bars return to duty, as formerly.

IV.—Leave of absence will in future be of three kinds, *viz.* :—

I.—Furlough in or out of India.
II.—General leave on private affairs, or sick certificate in India, or short leave to sea.
III.—Privilege leave.

CHAPTER I.

Furlough.

V.—An officer drawing staff pay, in addition to pay of rank, proceeding on furlough, will be allowed pay at the rate of 50 per cent of the salary of his substantive office.

Furlough pay how reckoned.

* Madras G. O. G. 4th February 1868, No. 49.
† Do 19th June 1868, No. 232.

** The section referred to is quoted below:—

Section 70.—"And be it further enacted that no person who shall have held any civil or military station whatever in *India*, in the service of the said United Company, being under the rank or degree of a Member of Council or Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and who, having departed from *India* by leave of the Governor-General in Council, shall not return to *India* within the space of five years next after such departure shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office, or be capable of again serving in *India* either in the *European* or Native Corps of Troops or in the civil line of the Company's Service, unless, in the case of any Civil Servant of the Company, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to *India* by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in General Court, specially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in *The London Gazette*, or unless, in the case of any Military Officer, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of *India* that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or some inevitable accident."

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But an officer in civil employ and drawing consolidated salary, will be allowed 50 per cent of the average salary drawn by him during the three years prior to his proceeding on furlough, or during his actual service in India should that be less than three years: and the time spent and the allowances drawn during any leave "other than privilege leave," will be omitted in the calculation of average salary.

No absentee shall in either case draw more than £1,000 or less than £250 per annum.

Meaning of term "Salary."

The term salary will signify the total amount drawn by an officer, whether as consolidated pay, or staff allowances in addition to pay, but will not include any extra or special allowances. But in the case of a Military Officer in civil employ, his acting allowances shall be taken into account as a part of his salary in calculating his furlough pay.

§ 2. An officer absent on furlough, who may be transferred to another office during his absence,

Pay of Officers transferred to other appointments during furlough.

shall be entitled, for the entire period of his furlough, to furlough pay at the rate sanctioned to him when leaving India, whatever the salary of the office to which he may be transferred may be. This furlough pay will be continued to an officer in military employ after his return to India and until he joins his appointment, provided it is not less than the military pay, or pay and allowances of his rank.

But an officer whose term of office shall lapse, who shall vacate his appointment, or whose appoint-

Pay when the appointment lapses or is vacated during furlough

Pay of Officers promoted during furlough.

ment shall be abolished during his furlough, will revert at once to the furlough pay which he would draw in virtue of his rank, as laid down below, in § 4. Any case of sudden abolition of appointment may, however, be specially considered in the department of the Government under which the officer may have been employed. An officer will also be entitled to the benefit of his promotion to a higher Staff Corps or regimental rank, whilst on furlough, subject to the maximum limit.

§ 3. Officers holding regimental medical charges will be allowed to retain such charges during the

Regimental medical charges retained during furlough.

authorized periods of furlough, as if they were medical staff appointments. And the difference between the unemployed* grade pay of the officer holding the substantive charge and the consolidated salary of the charge will be considered the staff salary divisible between the absentee and the officer officiating for him.

* G. G. O. No. 1060† of 23rd December 1864, paragraph 29.

G. G. O. No. 370‡ of 4th April 1867, paragraph 9.

The staff salary how divided.

§ 4. Officers not in staff employ will receive half of the Indian pay of their rank, provided that an

Minimum furlough pay.

officer entitled to furlough shall in no case receive less than the above minimum of £250 per annum.

NOTE.—Officers who may be entitled to income allowance from the Military Fund during absence in Europe will draw their half salary or minimum absentee allowance under the foregoing clause, subject to a deduction equivalent to the amount of such income allowance.

VI.—All grants of furlough on private affairs are subject to the exigencies of the public service,—of

All furlough on private affairs subject to the exigencies of the service.

which exigency the Government is to be exclusively the judge,—and to any regulations that may be found necessary for limiting the number of absentees.

NOTE.—It is, therefore, within the competency of Local Governments and of the Commander-in-Chief to decline

Applications of Officers who cannot be spared need not be forwarded.

to forward the application of any officer whose absence would, in their opinion, be detrimental to the interest of the public service, until such time as arrangements can be made for removing the difficulty; and it is the duty of every head of a department to decline to forward any application for furlough, whenever the services of the officer cannot be spared without risking the efficiency of the department, any doubtful case being referred for the orders of Government.

† Madras G. O. G., 6th January 1865, No. 9.
‡ " " 20th April 1867, No. 171.

VII.—The maximum amount of furlough on private affairs to be taken at any one time, carrying pay and retention of appointment, will be two years, any extension of such furlough will be without pay, unless it is on medical certificate, see Rule XIII. (But see notes (3) and (4) Rule IX.) and no extension on private affairs beyond two years will be granted, though without pay, except upon satisfactory evidence of very urgent necessity.

Furlough on private affairs limited to 2 years at one time.
Extension of such furlough.

VIII. A period of at least three years' service after return from last furlough, except furlough for a period not exceeding six months under Rule XI., (and excepting also in the case of an officer in civil employ, *ordinary furlough not exceeding three months*) must be completed before furlough can again be taken, unless obtained under medical certificate. (See Rules XIII and XIV, and Note 3 of Rule IX.)

Three years' service to intervene between two furloughs.

But an officer who may be *ordered* to return to duty before the completion of his furlough for the purpose of proceeding on Field Service, may be allowed to take the balance of such furlough at any time.

Exception in cases of Officers ordered out on Field Service.

NOTE.—An officer in civil employ cannot reckon in this interval of three years any period of absence from actual duty, excepting those spent on privilege leave.

IX.—An officer will be eligible for two years' furlough on the completion of eight years' actual service in India (see paragraph 6 of this order); for a third year after a further period of six years' actual service, and for a fourth and fifth year after similar intervals of six years, and so on up to the maximum prescribed in Rule XVI. The grant of furlough to an officer eligible for it will be subject only to the conditions specified in Rules VI and VII. But see notes to this Rule.

Periods of service qualifying for furlough.

§ 2. No furlough, or extension of furlough, if *without pay*, will reckon as "Furlough already taken" in calculating the balance at an officer's credit, as shewn in Rule X. But furlough on private affairs under the Rules of 1796 will of course so reckon.

Furlough *without pay* not reckoned as "Furlough taken."

§ 3. The fact of having taken furlough on medical certificate will not affect the grant of these furloughs within the conditions laid down in Rules VIII and XVI.

How far previous furlough on medical certificate bars furlough on private affairs.

§ 4. If an officer appointed to any *duty* in England draws his Indian allowances, with or without any portion of his staff salary, he can count the period of such employment as service towards furlough; but if he is appointed to an office in England to which a fixed consolidated salary is attached, he cannot reckon the time of such employment as service towards furlough.

Service *on duty* in England how reckoned.

NOTE (1).—But an officer of less than eight years' service in India may obtain furlough, not exceeding two years, on medical certificate, with furlough pay and retention of appointment, provided he has been three years in the Staff Corps, or,—in the case of a Royal Engineer Officer holding a permanent staff appointment, or an officer not in the Staff Corps,—has served for three years in India.

Furlough on medical certificate when on furlough pay.

NOTE (2).—If the officer has not been three years in the Staff Corps, or served three years in India, as the case may be, he will receive "English furlough pay" only, and must vacate his appointment, unless entitled to retain it under Rule II.

Furlough on medical certificate when on English furlough pay.

This rule and the proviso in Note 1, however, are not applicable to officers of the Indian Army who entered the new Line Regiments, or Royal Artillery, and subsequently the Staff Corps.

NOTE (3).—Unemployed General Officers of the Staff Corps or local service can be granted furlough without serving the intervals of three and six years, respectively, prescribed in Rules VIII and IX; and they can remain in Europe after they have exhausted the full period of furlough allowed during an Officer's service by Rule XVI. (eight years on the whole) on the English furlough pay of their rank.

General Officers exempted from certain rules.

NOTE (4).—And a Major-General of the Staff Corps—If he has so much furlough at his credit, and proceeds to England within a year of his being promoted to that rank, or of his ceasing to be employed—can continue, after the expiration of the two years' furlough, to receive half his Indian pay until he completes the period of three years during which he would be entitled to draw his Staff Corps pay if he were in India.

Furlough may be taken by instalments.

X.—An officer eligible for furlough need not take the whole amount to which his service entitles him, but may apply for any portion thereof as an instalment; and in that case the balance will remain at his credit in any future computation of the amount of furlough for which he may be eligible.

Illustrations.

Furlough at credit how determined.

1. An officer who has served nine years in India is entitled to two years' furlough: He takes only one year, and after his return remains in India for five years. He is then eligible for two years' furlough as follows:—

Total Service in India	...	...	...	14 years.
Furlough due on that service	...	...	...	3 "
Furlough already taken	...	...	...	1 year.
Balance for which he is eligible	...	...	...	2 years.

2. An officer who has served 20 years in India without taking furlough is entitled to four years' furlough. He can only take, however, two years at one time carrying pay, the balance remaining at his credit in any future computation of furlough to which he may be entitled. He can take that balance after completing three years' service from the date of his return from the first instalment.

NOTE.—An officer is said to have furlough at his credit,—even though he may not be able to obtain it owing to the number of absentees, or other causes,—when the calculation of his service, as in illustration 1 above, shews a "balance for which he is eligible."

Furlough on urgent private affairs when granted.

XI.—Furlough on urgent private affairs for six months on pay equivalent to the British Regimental pay of his rank may be granted when the officer has no furlough at his credit, or when from other causes, *e. g.*, the number of absentees, or his not having served three years since his last return to duty, he is not able to take it. The said period may form part of the periods of either eight or six years referred to in Rule IX., and also,—except in the case of an officer in civil employ, see Rule VIII note,—of the three years which are required to intervene between two periods of furlough by Rule VIII.

Extended beyond 6 months only on medical certificate when its advantages are lost.

This leave cannot be given in extension of furlough of any description. It cannot be extended beyond six months, unless on medical certificate and on the same pay; in which case the officer will be deemed to have vacated his appointment unless entitled to retain it under Rule II; the whole period will be reckoned in the maximum amount of furlough (8 years) allowed by Rule XVI, and no portion of it can form any part of the periods referred to in Rules VIII and IX.

NOTE.—Ill health is not considered as warranting furlough under this rule to any officer who under the provisions of these rules can obtain furlough on medical certificate without forfeiting his appointment.

Special permission needed for change of residence from England to India and *vice versa* during furlough.

Reports, &c., required.

XII.—Subject to State considerations, there will be no restriction as to the places to which an officer may resort during furlough. But, if he desires to spend in England the rest of a "furlough in India," or *vice versa*, he must obtain permission to do so from the Government of his Presidency, or from the Secretary of State for India, as the case may be; and on landing in either country, he must report his arrival accordingly to the Military Department of his own Presidency, or to the India Office, forwarding a copy of the permission granted him to change his destination. He must also communicate his address. An officer who, on his return to India, reports his debarkation, without forwarding *at once* a copy of the permission granted him to change his destination, or submitting an application for such permission, will be considered to have returned to his duty.

Consequences of extension of furlough on medical certificate over 2 years.

XIII.—Furlough on medical certificate is obtainable as indicated in Notes (1) and (2) of Rule IX, and in Rule XIV. Absence on such furlough for a longer period than two years at one time will involve forfeiture of appointment. [But see exceptions in Rule II.] Furlough may, however, be extended on medical

certificate up to a third year on "English furlough pay;" and an officer on furlough on private affairs, who may be obliged to obtain an extension on medical certificate, will be thenceforward entitled to the same advantages, and subjected to the same disadvantages as to retention of appointment, pay, &c., as if he had originally obtained furlough on medical certificate.

If he exceeds 3 years' absence on medical certificate, the officer may have to return or go on half pay.

In the event of an officer not being able to return to his duty after an absence of three years, it will rest with the Secretary of State for India in Council to order him to appear before a Medical Board, with a view to placing him on the retired list, if entitled to pension, or on the half-pay list.

Extension on medical certificate over 3 years to be without pay.

Should the circumstance of the case warrant a further extension of furlough, it can only be granted without pay.

Officers on medical certificate must be pronounced fit for duty before returning to India.

NOTE.—All officers, however employed, and whatever the amount of leave granted them may be, who leave India on sick certificate, are required to produce a certificate of fitness for duty before they can be allowed to return.

Consequences of furlough on medical certificate taken within 3 years of last return.

XIV.—An officer whose health may necessitate his taking furlough within three years from the date of last return from any furlough except that taken for a period not exceeding six months under Rule XI, (and excepting also, in the case of an officer in civil employ, *ordinary furlough not exceeding three months*), may obtain, under the usual medical certificate, such amount as may be duly certified to be necessary for the restoration of his health; but he will receive only "English furlough pay," and must vacate any appointment he may be holding, unless entitled to retain it under Rule II.

§2. If however he shall have served three years since the date of his last return to duty, although there may be no balance of furlough at his credit, he will be entitled, on obtaining furlough on medical certificate, to retain his appointment and to receive "furlough pay" as laid down in Rule V for the entire period not exceeding two years. Should the latter period be exceeded, he will come under the provisions of Rule XIII.

"Furlough at credit" bars furlough on medical certificate.

XV.—An officer entitled to furlough, or having a balance of furlough at his credit, whose health may necessitate his absence from India, must take the leave as furlough under Rule IX, but without forfeiting any passage money to which he may be entitled under Military Fund Rules,—or, if a Subaltern, by Regulations,—when proceeding on medical certificate.

Furlough on medical certificate when extended on private affairs.

§2. Should the officer be declared fit for duty before the expiration of two years, he may be granted extension on private affairs up to that limit, provided that he has so much at his credit, and that if he remains he will not be in excess of the established proportion of absentees. Any extension *on private affairs* of such furlough beyond the said period of two years must be without pay.

Furlough at credit must be exhausted before furlough on medical certificate can be given.

§3. Any extension on medical certificate of furlough under § 1 of this rule beyond two years or any lesser period which may be at his credit under Rules IX and X will be regarded, in all respects, as furlough on medical certificate (Rule XIII); and if the period of two years should not exhaust the balance of furlough at his credit under Rule X, the period or periods of extension shall be deducted from such balance till the latter is exhausted. On the aggregate of two years' leave being exceeded, the officer will come under the provisions of Rule XIII.

Total furlough with pay, &c., in an officer's service limited to 8 years.

XVI.—The aggregate amount of furlough with pay and retention of appointment on private affairs and on medical certificate, that may be granted to an officer during his service, will be limited to eight years.

Furlough not reckoned in this period.

NOTE.—The following periods of leave, however, will not be reckoned in this period of eight years:—

§1.—Leave without pay.

§2.—Sick leave to Europe, or to the Colonies Eastward of Cape under the Rules of 1796.

§3.—Leave taken under Rule XI of these Rules, provided it be not extended over the six months. If it be so extended, the whole period will reckon as part of the eight years.

§4.—Leave necessitated by wounds or sickness contracted on active service, and any other leave which may be allowed by proper authority to reckon as service for pension.

§5.—In the case of an unemployed officer, periods of residence in England on English pay after promotion to the rank of Major-General, or to the rank of Regimental Colonel in the Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers, or after completion of tour of service as Inspector-General or Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, when the officer is no longer required to reside in India.

All other leave to Europe, or out of India for periods exceeding three months (see Rule XXVII.), including furlough on medical certificate under the Furlough Rules of 1854, will form part of the period of eight years.

XVII.—If taken in India, furlough will be reckoned from the date of the absentee's quitting his station to the date of his return thereto; if taken out of India, from the date of the sailing of the vessel in which he may have embarked to the date of his *bonâ fide* disembarkation in India for the purpose of rejoining his appointment or Regiment; the date of embarkation (or of the vessel's leaving the Sandheads if from Calcutta) and that of disembarkation also, are included in the furlough.

Dates from and to which furlough is reckoned.

NOTE (1).—As an illustration of this rule, it may be observed that a Madras Officer's landing and reporting himself at Madras *en route* to Calcutta to join his appointment in Bengal or the North-Western Provinces, &c., is not disembarkation in the sense intended by this rule.

NOTE (2).—To enable an officer who overstays his leave to obtain an extension, he should shew that he took all needful precautions to ensure his arrival in proper time, and if delayed by the departure of the vessel being deferred, he should obtain the certificate of the owner or agent that she had been *bonâ fide* advertized to sail from————on the————but that her departure had been delayed till the————See General Order No. 52, dated 21st February 1873.

Extension to cover excess over furlough how obtained.

XVIII.—Preparatory leave to embark for Europe or elsewhere on furlough will be granted for any period deemed necessary, not ordinarily exceeding 30 days. Leave up to the same limit, to enable him to join on his return from furlough, will be granted from the date succeeding that of his disembarkation in India. This applies equally to furloughs taken under Rule XI. The authority which has power to grant preparatory leave can, on due cause being shewn, grant any necessary extension of it; but this can be done only on very sufficient reasons.

Preparatory leave.

Limited ordinarily to 30 days.

NOTE (1).—An officer obtaining a furlough on private affairs or medical certificate must embark within three months of the date of the General Order which notifies it, or take up the first portion of his furlough in India until he embarks; if not the General Order will cease to have effect. The only exception to this rule that can be allowed is when the officer is prevented from embarking within the three months owing to his detention in India by proper authority on *bonâ fide* public grounds.

G. G. O. granting furlough has effect for 3 months only.

If however the officer does not within a reasonable time avail himself of the furlough given him, his subsequently being placed on duty rendering his detention necessary will not exempt him from the rule; and in every case of such detention the officer must at once report it, and he is not to embark after the expiration of three months until he has applied for and obtained from the Government of his Presidency an extension of the period.

Detention when deemed a valid excuse.

NOTE (2).—Officers who may be serving in other Presidencies than their own, if they desire to embark *bonâ fide* for Europe from the latter, may obtain preparatory leave accordingly, and their furlough will reckon from the date of their embarkation at their own Presidencies.

An officer serving out of his Presidency may embark from it.

NOTE (3).—For full information as to the submission of applications for furlough, see G. G. O. No. 34* of 11th January 1869; G. G. O. No. 103,† dated 26th January 1869; General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, No. 135, dated 11th June 1870.

Applications for furlough how submitted.

* Madras G. O. G. 26th January 1869, No. 29.
† " 9th February 1869, No. 48.

NOTE (4).—The allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ during preparatory leave, and after return to India until they rejoin their appointments, will be adjusted according to Civil Rules.

NOTE (5).—Leave preparatory to retirement from the service does not reckon as service towards pension.

Leave preparatory to retirement.

XIX.—Furlough allowances are payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England.

Pay issued monthly in India, quarterly in England.

XX.—Advances of furlough pay will continue to be made in India, to those officers who desire it for three months from date of embarkation. Payments in continuation will be made in England on the expiration of six months from that date. No advance is made in England to officers on their returning to duty.

Advances of furlough pay given in India only.

XXI.—The last pay certificate issued to each officer who may be granted furlough, whether on private affairs, or on medical certificate, will specify the rate of the pay and staff salary of his last substantive appointment, and the rate to which he will be entitled in Europe in virtue of Rule V.

Last pay certificate to shew rate of lough pay, &c.

XXII.—An officer acting in India for an absentee on furlough will be restricted, for the entire period that he may so act, to the half staff salary of the appointment in which he may be acting, in addition to the full pay of his rank and the half staff salary of his own appointment, if he possess one. The staff salary granted to an acting officer will, however, in no such case be less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

y of officers acting for those on fur-

A Warrant Officer acting for one of a higher grade on furlough receives half of the aggregate allowances of the absentee added to half of the aggregate of his own allowances.

of Warrant Officers acting for a furlough.

XXIII.—The privilege heretofore granted to Military and Medical Officers who had elected the rules of 1854, of counting the proportion of leave noted in the margin as service for pension, is retained, and is applicable to those who elect these rules, subject (in the case of officers under the Rules of 1796) to the condition laid down in §4 of Rule XXXIV. The periods of service qualifying for pension remain unaltered.

of furlough, &c., counting as wards pension.

	Years.
in	20
"	25
"	30
"	35
"	38

Warrant Officers obtaining that rank after the 24th August 1872, can only reckon as service towards pension the following periods of leave whether taken in or out of India :—

urlough reckoned by War- owards pension.

15 months in 12 years' Departmental Service.
20 " 14 " "
24 " 16 " "

who were promoted to warrant rank before that date, are allowed to continue, if they prefer d rule, and reckon all leave in India as service, all out of India being deducted from their ension.

Illustration of the mode of computing service for pension in any case.

l service from date of arrival in India, say							Years. 30
e—		Years.	Months.				
rope, say ...	...	6	7				
lia ..	...	3	5		Years.		
		—	—	=	10		
ch he can reckon	...	...	...	...	4		
ing to be deducted	...	...	...	...	6		6
counting for pension	...	...	...	...			24

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XXIV. In computing the furlough on private affairs to which an officer who has already enjoyed some portion of such furlough will be entitled under these rules, it will be necessary to deduct the total amount of the furlough on private affairs of which he may have availed himself during his service from the total periods to which under Rule IX he can lay claim. The balance (within the limit of 8 years' total furlough on private affairs and medical certificate laid down in Rule XVI) will represent the leave to which he will be entitled on the expiration of not less than three years from his last return to duty.

Furlough due how ascertained.

Illustration.

(1).—An officer, who had obtained under the existing rules two years' furlough after ten years' service, returns to India on the date on which this order is promulgated. He accepts its conditions, and serves four years longer in India. On the expiration of that term, he can take one year's furlough, thus:—

	Years.
Total service in India	14
Leave to which that service entitles him	3
Already enjoyed...	2
Balance	1

(2).—An officer of four years' service has proceeded on sick certificate to England for 20 months, extended afterwards to two years. He returns, serves six years in India, takes two years' furlough, and returns to India about the time of the promulgation of these rules, which he accepts. He must serve four years before he can take an additional year's furlough, thus:—

	Years.
Total service up to return from furlough	14
Total service in India	10
Furlough enjoyed on that service	2
Further period of service to entitle him to one year's furlough	4

CHAPTER II.

General leave on private affairs and sick certificate in India.

XXV.—An officer will be eligible, as at present, to take leave on private affairs or sick certificate any where in India for any period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or of the Government under which he may be serving. During the entire period of his absence on this account, the officer will be entitled, as at present, to his full pay and a moiety of his staff salary. Leave taken under this rule will form no part of the eight years' aggregate furlough. If this indulgence should be taken advantage of for a third year consecutively, the officer will lose his staff appointment unless entitled to retain it under Rule II.

Leave on private affairs or medical certificate limited to six months.

Pay as heretofore.

If taken for a third year consecutively, staff appointment forfeited.

XXVI.—Leave on sick certificate for a period exceeding six months, capable of extension, under renewed medical certificate, to a limit of one year, may be granted to any officer who, in the opinion of a Medical Board, may require it. Leave of this nature, taken after the promulgation of these rules, will be held to constitute a part of the maximum period of eight years' leave of absence to which an officer is entitled in his entire period of service, but will not be regarded as furlough, nor will it affect the intervals entitling to furlough laid down in Rule IX. During this leave the absentee will draw a moiety of his staff salary in addition to the pay of his rank. But if the 12 months be exceeded, the whole leave must be reckoned as furlough, and allowances be adjusted accordingly.

If extended to 1 year on medical certificate, reckons in the 8 years of Rule XVI.

If extended over 1 year, reckons as furlough.

XXVII.—Short leave not exceeding three months on private affairs or sick certificate, may also be taken to sea, on the above condition, but absence from India for any longer period will be treated as furlough.

Short leave (not exceeding 3 months) allowed as heretofore.

XXVIII.—All general leave taken in India counts as part of the leave reckoning against service for pension.

CHAPTER III.

Privilege Leave.

XXIX.—Privilege leave may be granted, as at present, for sixty days in each year to all officers in Military employ, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by them. General leave, in extension of privilege leave, can only be granted on the ground of sickness, or some other serious emergency which could not have been foreseen when the officer proceeded on privilege leave. Privilege leave may, however, be converted into general leave with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief or the Government.

Limited to 60 days in each year.

When extended.

XXX.—In the case of the stations noted in the margin, privilege leave may, as at present, be granted for ninety days to officers of local Corps, or of Corps which are usually employed in one or other of the districts named.

90 days allowed from certain stations.

Assam.	Bunnoo.
Shillong.	Dera Ismael Khan.
Erinpoora.	Dera Ghazee Khan.
Deolee.	Rajanpore.
Khairwara.	Jacobabad.
Khotra.	

XXXI.—An officer is at liberty to proceed wherever he may desire on privilege leave, provided he can ensure his return before the expiration of his leave.

No restriction as to place.

XXXII.—Privilege leave cannot be taken in continuation of furlough, nor can furlough be obtained in continuation of privilege leave. If furlough be obtained by an officer while absent on privilege leave, the privilege leave will be converted into general leave, the officer for that period sacrificing a moiety of his staff salary.

Must be apart from furlough or other leave.

MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

XXXIII.—Those Military Officers (including Warrant Officers who hold Honorary, Veteran, or Unattached Commissions) in Civil or Political employ who may elect these rules when they take leave in India come, as respect periods of leave obtainable and amount of pay to be granted, under the Civil leave rules. When they take leave out India, they come under the Military leave rules.

For preparatory or subsidiary leave, see Note (4) of Rule XVIII.

SUBSIDIARY LEAVE.

XXXIV. Officers of the Indian Military and Medical Services will be required generally to notify their intention to accept these rules, or to adhere to those now existing, on the first occasion of their taking furlough or general leave after the publication of this order. Such election must be considered final, and under no plea whatever will an officer be subsequently relieved from the choice thus made.

Election of these rules to be final.

§2. Officers going home under these Rules will pay English rates of subscription only to the Military Fund.

Fund subscription during furlough.

§3. Officers who may determine to abide by existing rules, will be allowed to proceed on furlough on the conditions laid down in Rules VII, VIII and XIII, to the extent to which they may be entitled under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, or of 1796, whichever of the two they may have elected, and on the rates of pay contemplated in those regulations, but retaining their appointments. The principle laid down in Rule XV, must, however, be applied in those cases.

Benefits allowed to those who elect existing rules.

§4. If an officer under the Furlough Rules of 1796 elects the present rules, his service for pension will be reckoned under the former rules up to 1st July 1868, and thenceforward under the Rules of 1868; and the fact of the officer having been on furlough on 1st July 1868 and not then having elected the rules of 1868, will not affect the case. All periods of leave out of Indian limits taken previous to 1st July 1868, will be wholly excluded from his service for pension; but he may reckon towards pension periods of leave taken subsequent to that date, according to the length of his service counting for pension, as shewn in Rule XXIII.

Previous service of officers under 1796 Rules how reckoned.

His election of these Furlough Rules in no way affects his right to *retire* under the Pension Rules of 1796.

Retirement under 1796 Rules not affected.

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No. 115.

The 3rd July 1874.

M. Ramachandra Rao, Naib Sheristadar of the Shimoga Judicial Assistant's Court, is appointed to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Kavaledurga Taluk, during the absence of B. Gangaiya, on the leave granted to him in Notification No. 50, dated 20th May 1874.

No. 116.

The 4th July 1874.

Mr. Srinivasaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, handed over, and Mr. V. N. Tirumalachar, Judicial Assistant, received, charge of the Hassan District Treasury, on the afternoon of the 23rd June 1874.

No. 117.

The 10th July 1874.

It is hereby notified that, under Section 8 of Act V of 1866, (An Act to provide a summary procedure on bills of exchange, and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India) which was extended to Mysore by Government of India, Foreign Department. Notification, Judicial No. 106, dated the 15th April 1868, the provisions of Sections 2 to 7, both inclusive, of that Act, are made applicable to the Court of the Judicial Assistant in Bangalore.

No. 118.

The 10th July 1874.

Krishnappa, Peshkar of the Hassan Taluk, acted as Amildar of that Taluk, from 23rd May to 2nd June 1874.

No. 119.

The 10th July 1874.

The sick leave for one month and seventeen days from 17th October to 2nd December 1873, granted to M. Bhim Rao, Amildar of the Lakvalli Taluk, in Notifications Nos. 272 and 15, dated 21st January and 16th April 1874, is converted into privilege leave.

No. 120.

The 10th July 1874.

The undermentioned student in the Medical Department, having been reported as unlikely to qualify for the public service, is discharged from the 1st July 1874.

2nd Class, Junior Department, A. Ponnusami.

No. 121.

The 10th July 1874.

Venkatramaiya, Peshkar of the Túmkúr Taluk, acted as Amildar of the Maddagiri Taluk, from 28th February to 8th March 1874, during the absence of the permanent incumbent on other duty.

No. 122.

The 10th July 1874.

Under instructions from the Government of India, Financial Department, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct the attention of the Deputy Commissioners and Treasury Officers of Districts to the subject of their respective duties and responsibilities in respect to the Treasuries under their control or in their immediate charge.

2. It has already been laid down by the Government of India, in orders of 30th September 1869, republished in the Deputy Accountant General's Circular No. 715 of 19th October 1869—

First.—That the appointment of a Subordinate Officer to the immediate charge of a Treasury in no way relieves a District Officer [Deputy Commissioner] from responsibility.

Secondly.—That the duty of verifying and certifying to the actual monthly cash balance and of signing the monthly cash accounts must be performed by the District Officer in person, and must on no account be delegated to any Subordinate Officer unless upon the ground of properly attested physical inability to perform the duty. By subsequent Government orders of 22nd June 1870, referred to in the Deputy Accountant General's Circular No. 790 of 7th July 1870, the Government of India insist on the verification of the Treasury Cash Balance by the Deputy Commissioners at least once in two months, and direct that in his absence on the first working day of a month it shall be verified, and the accounts signed, by the Senior Assistant Commissioner other than the Treasury Officer.

3. In reminding Deputy Commissioners of Districts of the above orders of the Government of India and of their personal and pecuniary responsibilities, the Chief Commissioner desires to point out that while the details of Treasury work are to be performed by the Assistant Commissioner placed in charge of the Treasury, it is the Deputy Commissioner's duty to exercise a practical, and not merely nominal, supervision over that officer's proceedings, by frequent personal enquiry and inspection. He ought to see more especially (1), that the ordinary rules prescribed for the conduct of business are rigidly and punctually carried out, and that the checks which the Treasury Officer is required to exercise are exercised by him personally and not by delegation to the Head Accountant or other subordinates; (2) that special instructions of the Deputy Accountant General or other authority are promptly complied with; (3) that the Transfer Receipts, Money Orders and the like are promptly issued, and that Currency Notes are freely received and issued, so far as means permit; (4) that the daily accounts of the District Treasury and the Taluks are written up daily in all books; (5), that the bulk of the cash and stamps of all kinds are habitually under the Treasury Officer's and Treasurer's double locks; (6) that the Taluk Treasuries are kept in funds when necessary, and not allowed to retain unnecessarily large balances; (7) that the punctual submission of their daily accounts is insisted on; (8) that the District and Taluk Treasury Guards are sufficient; (9) that remittances are properly escorted, and generally that no practices are permitted at variance with standing orders.

4. While thus enforcing the supervision required on the part of the Deputy Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner would point out that it is not intended thereby to relieve the District Treasury Officer, the Treasurer and principal officials, of their primary responsibilities for the due discharge of their respective Treasury duties, or for any loss of money, stamps, &c., or other injury to the interests of Government, which may result from neglect of orders or laxity or supervision.

5. The above orders apply also to Amildars in charge of Taluk Treasuries, who will be held personally responsible for carrying out strictly and promptly all orders relating to Treasury business, and for any loss of money, &c., that may occur from a neglect of them, or from want of due care and circumspection on their part in the conduct of the Treasury duties.

No. 123. *The 11th July* 1874.

Captain J. S. F. Mackenzie, Officiating Secretary, delivered over, and Mr. H. Wellesley assumed, charge of the Office of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, on the forenoon of the 11th July 1874.

Captain J. S. F. Mackenzie and Mr. Tambu Chetti revert to their officiating grades of 2nd and 3rd Class Assistant Commissioners respectively, and Mr. Krishnasami Modaliar reverts to his substantive grade of 5th Class Assistant Commissioner.

No. 124. *The 14th July* 1874.

The five weeks' privilege leave granted to Mr. Shanmugavelu Pille, Assistant Commissioner, in Notification No. 81, dated 15th June 1874, is commuted to sick leave and extended to the 4th August 1874.

No. 125. *The 14th July* 1874.

With a view to the necessary arrangements being made for the Horticultural Fete proposed to be held on the 22nd instant, the Chief Commissioner authorizes the Lal-Bagh being closed to the public from day-light on Tuesday the 21st till dark on Wednesday the 22nd idem.

"By Order,"
H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 29. *The 11th July* 1874.

The six weeks' privilege leave granted to Road Overseer Mr. E Morton, Ashtagram Division, in Notification No. 23 of the 13th June last, is hereby extended to 15 days.

No. 30. *The 13th July* 1874.

With reference to Government of India Notification No. 418 of the 1st July 1874, it is hereby notified that Captain H. S. Clive, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Bangalore on the morning of the 10th idem.

"By Order,"
R. H. SANKEY, *Lieut-Col., R. E.,*
Secretary, P. W. D.

Notification by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

GENERAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 11. *The 15th July* 1874.

Captain R. M. Clerk, Assistant Superintendent, Coorg Revenue Survey, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 5, dated 2nd June last, on the forenoon of the 1st July 1874.

"By Order,"
H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Notifications by the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department, (Judicial), No. 9—869,—under date Fort William, the 4th July 1874.

READ the following correspondence:—

From Military (Marine) Department, No. 23, dated 7th May, with enclosures as below.
Telegram from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1093, dated 29th May 1873.
To ditto, No. 3, dated 3rd June 1873.
Telegram from ditto, No. 591, dated 15th July 1873.